COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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" I must *reprobate* the language of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Windham), who, instead of " endeavouring to stimulate the people, by expressions of contempt for the enemy, has *talked about* " *that enemy's seizing on the Capital,* which never can happen, unless the people of this country are " sunk in baseness and cowardice."—LORD CASTLEREAGH'S SPEECH, JUNE 23, 1803.——" The Right " Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Windham) has stated, as a *possible* case, the enemy's *arrival at London,* " in spite of all our fleets and our armies. If I wished to plunge the nation *in despair,* I solemnly pro- " test, I could not do it more effectually, than by making use of his precise words."—MR. ADDING- TON'S SPEECH, JUNE 23, 1803.

The following Paper, which, accompanied with the Circular Letter preceding it, has been sent, by direction of the Government, to every parish in England and Wales, appears to be so well calculated for the present crisis, that, notwithstanding its great length, we think it our duty to give it a place, in preference to all other matter.

CIRCULAR.——*To the Officiating Ministers of the several Parishes in England and Wales.*

It having been thought necessary, that, at this momentous crisis, His Majesty's subjects, in every part of the kingdom, and of every rank and degree, should be fully apprized of the danger, with which their property and their lives, their liberties, and their religion are threatened, in order that their energy may be called forth, and that, under God's Providence, the safety of the realm may thereby be provided for, and its antient honour maintained: it having been also thought, that THE CHURCH is the most safe, regular, and certain channel of circulation, as well as the best suited to the importance of the subject: It appears adviseable to adopt that mode of communication, more especially as, in the execution of this great national purpose, such material aid may be expected from the wisdom and zeal of the Clergy. ——In consequence whereof you will herewith receive certain copies of a printed paper, intitled, " Important Considerations for the People of this " Kingdom." It is requested, that you will be pleased to cause part of them to be deposited in the pews, and part to be distributed in the aisles, amongst the poor, on the Sunday following the day on which you shall receive them. There are also inclosed certain copies calculated for posting; one of which is intended to be placed on the church door, and another in some such public part of the parish, as you may deem best fitted for making it known among the Parishioners.

IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

FOR THE

PEOPLE OF THIS KINGDOM.

At a moment, when we are entering on a scene deeply interesting, not only to this nation, but to the whole civilized world; at a moment, when we all, without distinction of rank or degree, are called upon to rally round, and to range ourselves beneath the banners of that Sovereign, under whose long, mild, and fostering reign, the far greater part of us, capable of bearing arms, have been born and reared up to manhood; at a moment, when we are, by his truly royal and paternal example, incited to make every sacrifice and every exertion in a war, the event of which is to decide, whether we are still to enjoy, and to bequeath to our children, the possessions, the comforts, the liberties, and the national honours, handed down to us from generation to generation, by our gallant forefathers; or whether we are, at once, to fall from this favoured and honourable station, and to become the miserable crouching slaves, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, of those very Frenchmen, whom the valour of our fleets and armies has hitherto taught us to despise; at such a moment, it behoves us, calmly and without dismay, to examine our situation, to consider what are the grounds of the awful contest in which we are engaged; what are the wishes, the designs, and the pretensions of our enemies; what would be the consequences, if those enemies were to triumph over us; what are our

means, and what ought to be our motives, not only for frustrating their malicious intentions, but for inflicting just and memorable chastisement on their insolent and guilty heads.

The grounds of the war are, by no means, as our enemies pretend, to be sought for in a desire entertained by his Majesty to keep the Island of Malta, contrary to the Treaty of Peace, or to leave unfulfilled any other part of his sacred engagements: they are to be sought for in the ambition of the First Consul of France, and in his implacable hatred of Britain, because, in the power and valour of Britain alone, he finds a check to that ambition, which aims at nothing short of the conquest of the world. His Majesty, ever anxious to procure for his people prosperity and ease, eagerly seized the first opportunity that offered itself for the restoration of Peace; but not without remembering, at the same time, that their safety, for which it was his peculiar duty to provide, was not to be sacrificed to any other consideration. This peace he concluded with the most sincere desire, that it might be durable, and the conduct of France would be such as to authorize him to execute, with scrupulous punctuality, every one of the stipulations of the Treaty. But scarcely was that compact concluded, when the First Consul, at the very time that his Majesty was surrendering to France and Holland, the great and numerous conquests he had made from them during the war, began a new sort of hostility upon the weak and defenceless states on the Continent of Europe: Piedmont, a country equal to all Scotland, was added to France: Holland, which had, at the making of the Peace, been recognized as an independent nation, became, more than ever, the object of French rapacity and despotism; was compelled to furnish ships and stores for French expeditions, and to feed and clothe French armies; the only use of which was to keep her in a state of slavish subjection, and to render her shores an object of serious alarm and real danger to Great Britain: Switzerland was invaded by a French army, which compelled the people of that once free and happy country, to submit to a government framed at Paris, the members of which government were chiefly composed of men, who had betrayed the liberties of their country, and who were nominated by the Consul himself. Notwithstanding, however, all these and several other acts of aggression and tyranny, some of which were highly injurious to Great Britain, and were shameful violations of the Treaty of Peace, still his Majesty earnestly endeavoured to avoid a recurrence to arms; but the Consul, emboldened by our forbearance, and imputing to a dread of his power, that which he ought to have imputed solely to our desire to live at peace, manifested his perfidious intentions, again to take possession of Egypt, whence we had driven him in disgrace; again to open a road to our possessions in India, there to destroy one of the principal sources of our wealth and our greatness.

Not contented with thus preparing for our destruction from without, endeavouring to cut off our intercourse with the rest of the world, shutting, as far as he was able, all the ports of other countries against us; gradually destroying our navigation, commerce, and trade; hemming us up in our own island, and exposing our manufacturers, artizans, and labourers, to the danger of starving for want of employment; not contented with these malignant endeavours, and seeming to regard us as already within his grasp, he audaciously interfered in the management of our domestic concerns; required us to violate our laws by banishing those subjects of the French Monarch, who had fled hither for shelter from his unjust and tyrannical government; demanded of us the suppression of the Liberty of Speech and of the Press; and, in a word, clearly demonstrated his resolution not to leave us a moment's tranquillity, till we had surrendered our constitution, till we had laid all our liberties at his feet, and till, like the Dutch, the Italians, and the Swiss, we had submitted to be governed by Decrees sent us from France.

Besides the motives of ambition, the desire to domineer over, and to trample upon all the rest of mankind, the First Consul has a reason, peculiar to himself, for wishing to reduce us to a state of poverty, weakness, submission, and silence; which reason will be at once evident, when we consider the origin of his authority, and the nature of his government. Having succeeded, through a long course of perfidious and bloody deeds, in usurping the throne of his lawful Sovereign; having, under the name of *Equality*, established in his own person and family, a government the most pompous and expensive, while the people are pining with hunger, and in rags; having, with the word *Liberty* continually on his lips, erected a despotism the most oppressive, the most capricious, and the most cruel that the Almighty, in his wrath, ever suffered to exist; having, by such means, obtained such an end, he feared, that while there remained upon the earth, and especially within a few leagues of France, a people enjoying, under a

mild and legitimate Sovereign, all the blessings of freedom; while there remained such a people, so situated, he dreaded, and not without reason, that their sentiments and their example would, by degrees, penetrate through his forest of bayonets, his myriads of spies, and would, first or last, shake the foundation of his ill gotten power. He could not, indeed, impute either to our Sovereign or to his subjects, any design, much less any attempt, to disturb him in the exercise of his usurped authority. We never have interfered, nor have we ever shown any desire to interfere in the concerns of the Consul or his Republic; and his Majesty, even after all the acts of provocation, all the injuries and insults committed against himself and his people, has now solemnly renewed his declaration, that his object is not to destroy or change any thing in the internal state of other countries, but solely to preserve, in his own dominions, every thing dear to himself and his subjects.

This, however, is not sufficient to satisfy the Consul of France; it is not sufficient that we abstain, both by actions and by words, from exciting discontent amongst those who have the misfortune to be subjected to his sway; we must not afford them an example, we must not remain free, lest they should learn lessons of freedom; we must destroy our ancient and venerable monarchy, lest they should sigh for a lawful and merciful king; we must not be happy, lest they should covet happiness; we must not speak, lest our voice should disturb the peace of Buonaparté; we must not breathe, we must cease to exist, because our existence gives umbrage to a man, who, from the walls of Acre, fled, in shame and disgrace, before a handful of Britons.

Such being the grounds of the war, such the wishes and designs, such the preposterous and insolent pretensions of the enemy, it next behoves us to consider, what will be the consequence to ourselves, what will be our wretched lot, if that enemy should succeed in the invasion and subjugation of our country. Of what the French would, in such case, do here, we may form some judgment, from what they have done in all those countries, where the remissness of the government, together with the pusillanimity of the people, have given them the predominance. There is no country, into which they have been able to enter, where their footsteps have not been marked with blood; where they have spared either high or low, rich or poor, sex or age; where terror has not been their forerunner, and where desolation and misery have not marched in their rear. In the long and black catalogue of French cruelties towards the people of other countries, those of the First Consul, and of the generals and soldiers immediately under his command, first present themselves to our attention. In 1796 Buonaparté, at the head of a numerous French army, invaded Italy, declaring to the people, that he came as their friend and their brother, to deliver them from taxes and slavery, and promising them safety for their persons, security for their property, respect for their laws, and reverence for their religion. They listened, they believed; they threw open their gates, they laid down their arms, they received the Gallic Serpent to their bosom, and fatal indeed were the effects of their credulity! His reverence for their religion he displayed by giving up all their places of worship to indiscriminate plunder, and by defiling them with every species of sacrilege; his respect for their laws was evinced, not only by the abrogation of those laws, but by the arbitrary enforcement of an unconditional submission to the mandates of himself and his generals; the security which he promised to their property was exhibited in enormous contributions, in the seizure of all the public funds, as well as those of every charitable foundation, not excepting schools, hospitals, or any other resource for the support of the poor, the aged, and the helpless; and, as to the persons of the unfortunate people, he provided for their safety by laying the whole country under the severest military execution, by giving up the towns and villages to fire and sword, and by exposing the inhabitants to be pillaged and murdered by his rapacious and inhuman soldiers, whom he authorised and even ordered to shoot every man that attempted to resist them, whatever might be the crimes in which they were engaged.

On his return from Italy, which he left in a state of beggary and irretrievable ruin, he prepared for the invasion of Egypt, a country which was at peace with France, and against the people, or the government of which, France had no cause of complaint; but the conquest of this country was necessary in order to open a road to the Indian possessions of Great-Britain. In pursuit of this object, Buonaparté invaded Egypt, where he repeated his promises to respect religion, property, and persons, and where, the more effectually to disguise his purposes, he issued a proclamation, declaring himself and his army to be true Mahometans; and boasting of having made war upon the Christians, and destroyed their religion. One of his first deeds after this act

of apostacy, was to massacre almost all the inhabitants of the populous city of Alexandria. "The people," says one of his generals, "betake themselves to their PROPHET, "and fill their mosques; but men and wo- "men, old and young, and even babes at "the breast, ALL are massacred!" Some time after this sanguinary transaction, Buonaparté, having made prisoners of three thousand eight hundred Turks, in the fortress of Jaffa, and wishing to relieve himself from the trouble and expense of guarding and supporting them, ordered them to be marched to an open place, where part of his army fired on them with musquetry and grape shot, stabbing and cutting to death the few who escaped the fire, while he himself looked on, and rejoiced at the horrid scene. Nor were his cruelties, while in Egypt, confined to those whom he called his enemies; for finding his hospitals at Jaffa crowded with sick soldiers, and desiring to disencumber himself of them, he ordered one of his physicians to destroy them by poison. The physician refused to obey; but an apothecary was found, willing to perpetrate the deed; opium was mixed with the food; and thus, five hundred and eighty Frenchmen perished by the order of the general, under whose flag they had fought; by the order of that very man, to whose despotic sway, the whole French nation now patiently submits! Let them so submit, but let us not think of such shameful, such degrading submission. Let us recollect, that this impious and ferocious invader was stopped in his career of rapine and blood, by a mere handful of Britons; and was finally induced to desert his troops, and to flee from the land he had invaded, at the approach of that gallant British army, by which Egypt was delivered from the most odious and most destructive of all its plagues. This it is for us to recollect; and so recollecting, shame and disgrace upon our heads, if we do not resist, if we do not overcome, if we do not chastise this rapacious, this bloody minded tyrant, who has now marked out our country for subjugation, our fields for devastation, our houses for pillage; and who, in the insolence of his ambition, has held us forth to the world, as a meek, a feeble, and cowardly race, destined to grace his triumphal car, and to augment the number of his slaves.

Not, however, to the deeds of Buonaparté alone, must our recollection be confined. Not only Italy and Egypt, but Holland, Switzerland, and Germany, and, indeed, almost every country in Europe have been the scenes of French rapine, insult, and cruelty. Holland, formerly the seat of freedom, commerce, industry, and affluence, presents at this moment, the sad spectacle of a country divided against itself, torn to pieces by factions, contending, not for the suffrages of the people, but for the favour of France; a country governed by the haughty mandates of a foreign power; awed by foreign arms; holding the remains of its wealth, together with the residue of its military and naval means, in constant readiness to be disposed of in the service of another nation, and that nation its ancient and implacable enemy, and now its inexorable oppressor. When the French armies entered the territories of Holland, their motto was, "*War to the Palace, but peace to the Cottage.*" They came to deliver the people from their rulers, and from the burthens which those rulers imposed. The Dutch, like the Italians, lent an ear to these artful and perfidious declarations, believing that their cottages would be spared, and careless of the fate of the palace. But, alas! they soon found, that French rapacity, like the hail and the thunder, fell alike on the thatched roof, and the gilded dome. The palaces once seized on, the cottages soon followed; while all those who were found in the intermediate space, the merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, and the tradesman, were sunk in one common ruin; happy, if, by the loss of their property, they had the good fortune to preserve their lives. Buonaparté is, indeed, now, not only the sovereign of the country, not only does he exercise the powers of dominion, but he is, as to every practical effect, the master and the owner of all the property, and of all the people in Holland. These miserable beings possess nothing of their own; they can acquire nothing with the hope of enjoying, or bequeathing it; they can make no provision for the weakness of disease, the feebleness of old age, or the helplessness of infancy; they are, the mere political drudges of a hard-hearted tyrant, who suffers them to live, only while their labours administer to his projects of ambition, and who, when his purposes demand it, puts an end at once to their toils and their existence.

In Switzerland, where high rank and great riches were unknown, where men were nearer upon an equality than in any other country in the world; in a country having no commerce, scarcely any manufactures, and possessing few of the sources of wealth and distinction; a country of shepherds and labourers; a country which might be truly said to contain a nation of poor men; in such a country to cry "*war*

to Palaces" seemed useless and absurd. Yet did the French find a pretext for war with this poor and harmless race, and for invading and laying waste their territory. The Swiss, from their anxiety to preserve peace, consented to every sacrifice demanded of them by France: they exposed themselves to the hostility of other nations, by sending away the ambassadors of those nations; they broke off their connexion with some of their most powerful allies; they banished the loyal subjects of their ancient protector the King of France, men whom the ties of gratitude and the laws of hospitality bound them to cherish; and when they had thus exhausted the source of concession, when they could grant no more, because France could find nothing more to demand; when they had humbled themselves in the dust, and degraded the character of their country in the eyes of all Europe; when they had thus done and thus suffered, rather than see their country the scene of war, then did the French invade their territory; then did these restless disturbers of the world march an army into the heart of Switzerland, in order to compel the people to change the nature and the form of their government, and to commit it to the hands of traitors, who had been chosen by France, and by the assistance of whose treachery the French invasion had been effected.

After having, by means of an armistice, joined to the most solemn promise of respect for persons and property, lulled the people into a state of imaginary security, the armistice was broken, and the French pushed on their forces, when those of the Swiss were dispersed. Resistance on the part of the latter, whose numbers did not amount to a tenth of those of their flagitious enemy, now became hopeless: and though the little army was brave, though the people were faithful and active, though the last battle was long, obstinate, and bloody; though the Swiss achieved wonders, and though the women fought by the sides of their husbands, inciting them to victory or death, all was in vain; hundreds and thousands perished by the sabres of the French, and while the earth was strewed with their dead bodies, and while the flames ascended from the once happy dwellings of this valiant and innocent people, the hard-earned and long-preserved liberties of Switzerland expired.

Germany, which closes this awful lesson, was invaded by the French in 1796 and 1798. These, invasions were attended with crimes too atrocious to be credited, were they not proved by indisputable evidence, and did they not accord with the general practice of the inhuman wretches by whom they were committed. In adverting to these detestable acts of oppression and cruelty, we must recollect, that they were perpetrated upon a people, who had made no resistance of any sort against the invaders, and who in every instance had entered into an agreement with the French Generals, to pay them great sums of money, in order to preserve their country from plunder. In consequence of the ransom thus wrung from the people, the invaders declared, by public proclamation, that the persons and property of the inhabitants should be strictly respected; and that their rights, usages, laws, and religion should remain inviolate and undisturbed. On these assurances, thus solemnly made, the credulous people all implicitly relied, while some of the poorer classes regarded the French, not as enemies, but as their deliverers from taxes and labour. No sooner, however, had the invasion taken place, no sooner had the French become masters of the country, than they spread themselves over it like beasts of prey, devouring and destroying every thing before them. They spared neither cities nor towns, neither villages nor hamlets, nor solitary houses; from the church to the cell, from the castle to the cottage; no state of life, however lofty or however humble, escaped their rapacious assaults; no sanctity excited their veneration; no grandeur their respect; no misery their forbearance or their pity. After having plundered the houses of the gentry, the clergy, and the tradesmen; after having pillaged the shops, warehouses, and manufactories, they proceeded to the farm houses, and cottages; they rifled the pockets and chests of the inhabitants, cut open their beds, tore up the floors of their rooms, dug up their cellars, searched the newly made graves, and broke open the coffins in hopes of finding secreted treasure. They sometimes threatened people with immediate death, sometimes put them to the torture, sometimes lacerated and crippled them, in order to wring from them a discovery of their little pittance of ready money. The deepest and most apparent poverty was no protection against their rapacity; grey hairs and lisping infancy; the sick, the dying, women in child-bed, were alike exposed to the most barbarous treatment; dragged from their beds, kicked, wounded, and frequently killed, under pretence that they were the keepers of concealed wealth. The teams and flocks, cattle of every kind, the marau-

ders drove off, cut to pieces on the spot, or left in a state of mutilation; corn, hay, and straw, they wasted or burnt; they demolished the household furniture, destroyed the utensils of the dairies, the barns, and the stables; tore down the gates, levelled the fences. In many places they stripped the clothes from the backs of the people, set their liquor flowing in the cellar, burnt their provisions to ashes. The churches, whether Romish or Protestant, they rendered a scene of indiscriminate robbery, of sacrilege and blasphemy, too shocking to describe. Towards women of all ages and all conditions, they were guilty of brutality never before heard of: neither extreme youth nor extreme age; neither weakness nor deformity; nor the most loathsome disease; neither the pangs of labour, nor the agonies of death could restrain them; cries, tears, supplications were of no avail; and where fathers, husbands, or brothers interfered, murder seldom failed to close the horrible scene. To spread nakedness and hunger, to introduce misery and disease amongst all ranks, seems to have been their uniform desire; but the lower orders of the people, the artizans and the labourers, were the objects of their direst malignity; against them was directed the sharpest bayonets; for their bodies the choicest torment, for their minds the keenest anguish was reserved; from one end of the country to the other, we trace the merciless ruffians through a scene of conflagration and blood; frequently we see them butchering whole families, and retiring by the light of their blazing habitations; but amongst the poor alone, do we find them deferring the murder of the parents for the purpose of compelling them to hear their children shriek amidst the flames!

Such are the barbarities which have been inflicted on other nations. The recollection of them will never be effaced; the melancholy story will be handed down from generation to generation, to the everlasting infamy of the republicans of France, and as an awful warning to all those nations whom they may hereafter attempt to invade. We are one of those nations; we are the people whom they are now preparing to invade: awful, indeed, is the warning, and, if we despise it, tremendous will be the judgment. The same generals, the same commissaries, the same officers, the same soldiers, the very same rapacious and sanguinary host, that now hold Holland and Switzerland in chains, that desolated Egypt, Italy, and Germany, are, at this moment, preparing to make England, Ireland, and Scotland, the scenes of their atrocities. For some time past, they have had little opportunity to plunder: peace, for a while, suspended their devastations, and now, like gaunt and hungry wolves, they are looking towards the rich pastures of Britain: already we hear their threatening howl; and if, like sheep, we stand bleating for mercy, neither our innocence nor our timidity will save us from being torn to pieces and devoured. The robberies, the barbarities, the brutalities they have committed in other countries, though, at the thought of them, the heart sinks and the blood runs cold, will be mere trifles to what they will commit here, if we suffer them to triumph over us. The Swiss and the Suabians were never objects of their envy; they were never the rivals of Frenchmen, either on the land or on the sea; they had never disconcerted or checked their ambitious projects, never humbled their pride, never defeated either their armies or their fleets. We have been, and we have done all this: they have long entertained against us a hatred engendered by the mixture of envy and of fear; and they are now about to make a great and desperate effort to gratify this furious, this unquenchable, this deadly hatred. What, then, can we expect at their hands? What but torments, even surpassing those which they have inflicted on other nations. They remained but three months in Germany; here they would remain for ever; there, their extortions and their atrocities were, for want of time, confined to a part of the people; here they would be universal: no sort, no part, no particle of property would remain unseized; no man, woman or child would escape violence of some kind or other. Such of our manufactories as are moveable, they would transport to France, together with the most ingenious of the manufacturers, whose wives and children would be left to starve. Our ships would follow the same course, with all the commerce and commercial means of the kingdom. Having stripped us of every thing, even to the stoutest of our sons, and the most beautiful of our daughters, over all that remained they would establish and exercise a tyranny, such as the world never before witnessed. All the estates, all the farms, all the mines, all the land and the houses, all the shops and magazines, all the remaining manufactories, and all the workshops, of every kind and description, from the greatest to the smallest; all these they would bring over Frenchmen to possess; making us their servants and their labourers. To prevent us from uniting and rising

against them, they would crowd every town and village with their brutal soldiers, who would devour all the best part of the produce of the earth, leaving us not half a sufficiency of bread. They would, besides, introduce their own bloody laws, with additional severities: they would divide us into separate classes; hem us up in districts; cut off all communication between friends and relations, parents and children, which latter they would breed up in their own blasphemous principles; they would affix badges upon us, mark us in the cheek, shave our heads, split our ears, or clothe us in the habit of slaves!—And. shall we submit to misery and degradation like this, rather than encounter the expenses of war; rather than meet the honourable dangers of military combat; rather than make a generous use of the means which Providence has so bounteously placed in our hands? The sun, in his whole course round the globe, shines not on a spot so blessed as this great, and now united Kingdom; gay and productive fields and gardens, lofty and extensive woods, innumerable flocks and herds, rich and inexhaustible mines, a mild and wholesome climate, giving health, activity, and vigour to fourteen millions of people; and shall we, who are thus favoured and endowed; shall we, who are abundantly supplied with iron and steel, powder and lead; shall we, who have a fleet superior to the maritime force of all the world, and who are able to bring two millions of fighting men into the field; shall we yield up this dear and happy land, together with all the liberties and honours, to preserve which our fathers so often dyed the land and the sea with their blood; shall we, thus, at once dishonour their graves, and stamp disgrace and infamy on the brows of our children; and shall we, too, make this base and dastardly surrender to an enemy, whom, within these twelve years, our countrymen have defeated in every quarter of the world? No; we are not so miserably fallen; we cannot, in so short a space of time have become so detestably degenerate: we have the strength and the will to repel the hostility, to chastise the insolence of the foe. Mighty, indeed, must be our efforts, but mighty also is the meed. Singly engaged against the tyrants of the earth, Britain now attracts the eyes and the hearts of mankind; groaning nations look to her for deliverance; justice, liberty, and religion are inscribed on her banners; her success will be hailed with the shouts of the universe, while tears of admiration and gratitude will bedew the heads of her sons, who fall in the glorious contest.

Publication issued by Monsieur, Brother of the King of France.

Monsieur, brother to the King of France, has deemed it his duty no longer to remain silent respecting an important fact of which too vague an idea has hitherto gone abroad. The variety of lights in which it has been represented, and the false reports industriously circulated by an usurped Government imperiously require that the opinion of the public, but more particularly that of Frenchmen, should be set right respecting the real state of the matter.——Such are the reasons which at the present juncture induce Monsieur to make public certain details, which particular circumstances do not allow, however interesting they may be, to be enumerated more at length than as follows:—On the 26th February of the current year, a personage of prominent distinction, empowered by high authority, waited on the King of France at Warsaw, and verbally made to his Majesty in terms the most respectful, but at the same time the most urgent, and, in the opinion of him who urged them, the most persuasive, the astonishing proposal to renounce the throne of France, and to require the same renunciation on the part of all the Members of the House of Bourbon: the Envoy, moreover, observed that, as a price of this sacrifice, Buonaparté would secure indemnities to his Majesty, and even a splendid establishment. His Majesty, strongly animated by that sentiment which the hand of adversity is never able to obliterate from elevated souls, and which makes him cling as tenaciously to his rights as he does to the happiness of France, immediately wrote the following answer, which he delivered on the 28th February to the person who was deputed to him:—

ANSWER OF THE KING.

"I am far from being inclined to confound M. "Buonaparté with those who have preceded him. "I think highly of his valour, and of his military "talents. Neither do I feel ungrateful for many "acts of his administration; for whatever is "done for the benefit of my people, shall always "be dear to my heart. He is deceived, however, "if he imagines that he can induce me to forego "my claims, for otherwise he himself would "confirm and establish them, could they be call-"ed in question, by the very step he has now

" taken"——I cannot pretend to know what may " be the intentions of the Almighty respecting " my race, and myself; but I am well aware of " the obligations imposed upon me by the rank " to which he was pleased I should be born. As " a Christian I shall continue to fulfil these ob- " ligations to my last breath. As a descendant " of St. Louis I shall endeavour to imitate his " example by respecting myself—even in capti- " vity and chains. As successor of Francis I. I " shall at least aspire to say with him— *We have* " *lost every thing but our honour.*"

At the bottom of this answer are written the following words:—

" With the permission of the King my uncle, " I adhere with heart and soul to the contents of " this note.

(Signed) " LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the 2d March the King wrote to MONSIEUR, acquainting him with what had passed, and instructed him to make known the same to the Princes of the Blood who were in England, taking charge himself to inform such of them respecting it who do not reside in that country. On the 22d April, Monsieur called a meeting of the Princes, who with equal alacrity and unanimity have signed the following Adhesion to the Answer of the King of the 28th February:—

ADHESION OF THE PRINCES.

" We the undersigned Princes, the Brother, " Nephews, and Cousins of his Majesty Louis " XVIII. King of France and of Navarre, Tho- " roughly impressed with the same sentiments " with which our Sovereign Lord and King has " shewn himself to be so honourably animated in " his answer to the proposal made to him of re- " nouncing the throne of France, and of requir- " ing all the Princes of his House in like manner " to renounce all the imprescriptible claims to " the succession to that same throne, DECLARE,— " That as our attachment to our rights, to our " duty, and to our honour, can never permit us " to forego our claims, we adhere with heart and " soul to the answer made by our King——That " in imitation of his example, we shall not " lend ourselves in any manner whatever to " any step or proceeding that can imply on " our part a failing in what we owe to our- " selves, to our ancestors, to our descendants —— " WE FINALLY DECLARE, that being fully con- " vinced that a large majority of the French Peo- " ple inwardly participate in all the sentiments " by which we are animated, it is in the name of " our loyal Countrymen, as well as in our own, " that we renew upon our sword, and to our King, " the solemn and sacred oath, to live and die faith- " ful to our honour, and to our legitimate Sove- " reign."

(Signed)

" *Charles Philippe of France,*

" *Charles Ferdinand of Artois,* Duke of Berri,

" *Louis Philippe of Orleans,* Duke of Orleans,

" *Antoine Philippe of Orleans,* Duke of Montpelier,

" *Louis Charles of Orleans,* Count of Beaujolois,

" *Louis Joseph de Bourbon,* Prince of Condé,

" *Louis Henry Joseph de Bourbon-Condé,* Duke of " Bourbon."

" *Wanstead House, April* 23, 1803."

ADHESION OF THE DUKE OF ENGHIEN.

" SIRE,——The letter of the 2d March, with " with which your Majesty has vouchsafed to ho- " nour me, reached me in due time. YOUR MA- " jesty is too well acquainted with the blood which " flows in my veins, to have entertained a mo- " ment's doubt respecting the tenour and spirit of " the answer which your Majesty calls for,—I am " a Frenchman, Sire, and a Frenchman faithful to " his God, to his King, and to the oaths that are " binding on his honour: Many others may per- " haps one day envy me this triple advantage. " Will your Majesty therefore vouchsafe to per- " mit me to annex my signature to that of the " Duke d'Angouleme, adhering, as I do, with him " in heart and soul to the contents of the Note of " my Sovereign? it is in these invariable senti- " ments that I remain, Sire,——Your Majesty's " most humble, most obedient, and very faithful " subject and servant,

(Signed) " LOUIS ANTOINE HEN. DE BOURBON."

" *Ettenheim, in the Dominions of the Margrave of* " *Baden, March* 22, 1803."

The adhesion of the Prince de Conti has not yet been received; but no doubt can be entertained about it.——MONSIEUR has since learnt that on the 19th March the same Envoy, pursuant to the orders which he had received, waited again upon the King? There was no longer any question about the substance of his Majesty's answer, but some alterations were intimated respecting the terms in which the form of the answer should be couched; apprehensions seemed to be felt lest it should so far irritate the Usurper as to prompt him to exert his influence in order to aggravate the misfortunes of the King. His Majesty, however, observed, that *he should make no alteration in his answer, which was as moderate as could be expected, and*

that Buonaparté could not be justified in complaining of it, since if indeed it had treated him as a rebel and an usurper it would have told him no more than the truth. Upon this certain dangers were hinted to the King.—— *What dangers?* observed the King. Ill minded persons may require that I withdraw from the asylum that is granted to me. *I shall pity the Sovereign who may deem himself compelled to take such a part, and I will withdraw.* No! that is not it; but may it not be apprehended that M. Buonaparté will make it a point with certain powers to deprive the Comte de Lille of the assistance they now afford him? *I do not dread poverty. Were it necessary, I would eat black bread with my family and faithful servants—but do not be alarmed, I shall never be reduced to that extremity. I have another resource to rely upon which I do not think proper to resort to, as long as I have powerful friends; and that is to make known my situation in France, and to stretch out my hand, not—no never to a Government of usurpation, but to my faithful subjects; and, rely upon it, I shall soon be richer than I am now.* —— The conclusion of the business was, that the Envoy carried back the answer of the King, *such as it first stood*, which answer had been sent to him in the original in case his Majesty should be inclined to make any alterations in it.——Faithful subjects, hearts truly French, learn at length to know that King, so worthy of being yours, and of whom a Government, founded on usurpation, would deprive you!

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Copy of the Letter which Mr. Forbes, Consul of the United States of America, in Hamburgh, sent to the Captains of his Nation.

Hamburgh, July 11.

SIR,—The blockade of the Elbe by the English has been officially announced to the Government of this City. In so serious a crisis as the present, it is of consequence to the interest of your Owners most strictly to observe, not only the laws as they have been acknowledged by the respective Nations, but also those laws as they have been laid down by the principal Maritime Powers. I therefore advise you not to take any more goods on board; to procure the best certificates, that what you have already loaded has been shipped and loaded before the blockade of the Elbe was known, and to hasten your departure as much as possible.——I am, &c. JOHN FORBES.

General Order issued by General Berthier, at Lauenburgh, July 13, 1803.

The Commander in Chief informs the Army, that the Hanoverian troops have capitulated, after having been abandoned by England in a dastardly manner. Their cannon, arms, horses, ammunition, camp effects, all are delivered to the French army, and their soldiers have returned home as prisoners of war, and cannot wear the uniform. The Hanoverian Army has at all times given proofs of its valour, and acquired the esteem of the enemy in the last war. The critical situation in which they were, has forced them to lay down their arms. The French soldiers ought to respect misfortunes. The Commander in Chief forbids all the military of every rank to say the least thing disagreeable against the Hanoverian soldiers who return to their home, and orders that the same honours be paid to their officers, if they appear in uniform, as the French officers.

(Signed) L. BERTHIER.

DOMESTIC OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Copy of a note delivered to the Marquis of Titchfield, July 17th, 1803, by Lieutenant-General Lord Cathcart.

It is in the contemplation of his Majesty's Government to provide the most effectual means for securing the Metropolis from the incursion of an Enemy, who, favoured by extraordinary fortune of War, might not only have eluded the dispositions made by land and sea to resist invasion, but being landed in superior force, should through the same fortune be enabled to penetrate into the country, near enough to the capital at least to occasion apprehension for its security, if there were no precautions taken, and no plan made for its protection. Such a plan must not only be thoroughly digested, but must actually be put in a state of preparation sufficient to ensure the practicability of its being carried into effect the moment the appearances of danger may justify the expense and inconvenience, small as these objects may be.—— Although the completion of the operations proposed may for the present be postponed, it is nevertheless indispensably necessary to proceed, without the delay of an hour, to make certain preparatory arrangements through the aid of the Lords Lieutenant of the adjacent counties, and even to mark out some ground relied upon in case of necessity, for the construction of field works and batteries.——His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has, in the course of last War, directed his thoughts to the consideration of this subject; a most accurate military survey has been made under the inspection of an Officer of the greatest eminence and professional skill and experience. The situation of every necessary work, battery, and line, has been ascertained, the necessary guns and troops to guard and defend these works have been calculated, as well as the number of hands necessary to complete them within a given period. The whole arrangement has undergone consideration and revisal for years, and is ripe for execution.—— It must afford the greatest satisfaction to every well wisher to his Country to know, that in the opinion of all professional men who have been consulted, the means which Nature has afforded to the Cities of London and Westminster of providing for their security, are beyond what have been found in the case of almost any city in the universe; that with due attention to the advantages to be made by such positions as encircle them, and with the Armed Force which may be collected for their defence, and that amply supplied with provisions, this Capital may bid defiance to any invading force, at least until ample time is given for the arrival of such a power from the Country as, when combined with the force within the lines, must be much more than sufficient to exterminate any Army that could be transported to England.——Part of the Line of Defence alluded to, in what has been said, runs through the County of Middlesex in a semicircular

form, beginning at the Thames near the mouth of the River Lea, and ending at the Thames above and near to Battersea Bridge; it passes in its northern and north-western direction through Stratford-le-Bow, and near Clapton, along the high grounds which bound the marshes on the right or western bank of the River Lea, as far as the neighbourhood of Stamford Hill, when it quits the Lea and takes a western course, passing from near the turnpike on Stamford Hill, by Hornsey Wood to the ridge extending by Mount Pleasant, over the village of Crouch-end, and from thence by the Sheep-house Ridge to Highgate and adjacents, from thence by Hampstead and adjacents towards Willsden Green; here it changes its direction to the South-westward south, running down to the Canal near the Red-house, then crossing the Canal near Kensal Green, proceeding to Kensington Gravel Pits and Holland House, passing near Little Chelsea, and reaching the Thames above Battersea Bridge.——The Lord Lieutenant having appointed a General Meeting of the Lieutenancy of the County of Middlesex, to be held on the 18th instant, for the purpose of carrying into effect certain provisions of an Act passed this Session of Parliament entitled, "An Act to enable His Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm during the present War;" it becomes the duty of Lieutenant General Lord Catchcart, in consequence of orders given to him by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, as commanding the District in which that part of the County of Middlesex, through which the intended Lines of Defence pass, is situated, to communicate with the Lord Lieutenant on this subject, and to request, that in framing the arrangements for the Country Divisions of the County of Middlesex, under the powers of the above-recited Act, according to the Plan of establishing a System of Communication, and another Plan for rendering the body of the People instrumental to the General Defence, proposed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department: the Lord Lieutenant will be pleased to hold in view the peculiar circumstance of the intended construction of the Lines of Defence.—— Whatever assistance might be rendered from the Metropolis itself, or from the adjacent and inland counties without the line, in the event of completing the works (and such assistance would doubtless be amply and systematically afforded), it is essentially requisite, for the sake of order, expedition, and regularity of payment, as well as protection of property, that all preparatory and incipient operation should be made through the assistance of the inhabitants resident upon and near the line of defence; for this reason it is to be wished, that in appointing the Lieutenants of Divisions, and Inspectors of Hundreds, provision may be made to ascertain as many points of communication near the residence of Lieutenants of Divisions, or of Inspectors of Hundreds, as possible, the same being contiguous to or within reach of the line. If the residence of Gentlemen, accepting charges of Lieutenants or Inspectors, do not suit this purpose, the inconvenience may be obviated by appointing Inns, or places near Inns, where post horses may be had, and where letters or requisitions may be addressed, and received and forwarded to the responsible person. These places will also serve for rendezvous to the Superintendants of Parishes, who will also have places of meeting for the agents they employ in their respective parishes.——Thus a system of most expeditious communication will be established between the Commanding General and the Lieutenancy, and between the Lieutenancy and the parishioners of the parishes in the adjacent hundreds; opportunities will be given to make those who are expected to comply with requisitions clearly understand the nature of the requisitions likely to be proposed to them, and to know the places where individuals may be desired to assemble, or where materials may be collected and deposited.——With such confidential persons, implements necessary for works of this sort, but not otherwise to be found, will be deposited; through their means, in a few hours, the whole power of the Parish may be collected, or in the first instance a few hands to mark out ground; and, lastly, through their means, proper notice and communication may be given or made to the owners and occupiers of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, intended to be measured, surveyed, or marked for the lines of defence, or any of the purposes of the above recited Act. The same arrangements will also facilitate the payment of such labour or materials as may be furnished. In the next place, and as soon as the system of communication is completed, it will be necessary, with the utmost dispatch, to prepare the registers of the parishes near the above-mentioned line, which must be made with reference to the object of the line of defence, as well as to the other objects set forth in the Secretary of State's Letter. Those registers must specify resident Gentlemen willing to attend to animate and encourage the work on given parts of the line; gardeners and others expert in, or habituated to, laying off and measuring ground, with remarks, distinguishing superior abilities: smiths, and masters and journeymen carpenters, and sawyers, timber-merchants, willing to supply timber for platforms, and fit persons to overlook their construction and erection.——Carts and teams, labourers and tools, men who have been trained to great guns; the few men in each division who would first be wanted to mark and measure ground, and proper attendance for that purpose with carts and stakes.——When it is reflected upon, it must strike every inhabitant that it must be much more agreeable to have a survey or preparation of this sort made by neighbours and acquaintances, in many cases by their own servants and labourers, than by strangers——But the object and its advantages are equally lost, if the utmost dispatch and celerity are not used in making all previous arrangements, and in proportion as these arrangements are completed, the security of the Metropolis is ensured.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.
A Proclamation.

HARDWICKE,

Whereas divers persons, engaged in a treasonable and daring insurrection against his Majesty's Government, did, on the evening of yesterday, the 23d of July inst. suddenly assemble in the Liberties of Dublin, with fire arms and pikes, and did there commit several outrages, and particularly in Thomas Street, in the parish of St. Catharine, within the said liberties, did assault the carriage of the Right Honourable Arthur Lord Viscount Kilwarden, Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and did drag the said Arthur Viscount Kilwarden, together with his nephew, the Rev. Richard Wolfe, Clerk, from his said carriage, and did there basely and inhu-

manly murder the said Arthur Viscount Kilwarden and Richard Wolfe, by stabbing them respectively with pikes in various parts of their bodies, of which wounds they both soon after died.—— Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, in order to bring such enormous offenders to condign punishment, do, by this our Proclamation, publish and declare, that if any person or persons shall, within six calendar months from the date hereof, discover any of the person or persons who committed the said inhuman murders on the said Arthur Viscount Kilwarden and the said Rev. Richard Wolfe, or either of them, or who aided and assisted therein, or who advised, encouraged, instigated, moved, stimulated, or incited the persons concerned therein to commit the same, such person or persons so discovering shall receive as a reward the sum of One Thousand Pounds sterling for each and every of the first three persons who shall be apprehended and convicted thereof.—— And we do likewise publish and declare, that if any of the persons concerned in the murders aforesaid, save and except the persons who actually stabbed the said Lord Viscount Kilwarden and the Rev. Richard Wolfe, or either of them, as aforesaid, shall discover any other of the persons concerned in the said murders, or either of them, so that such person or persons so discovered shall be convicted thereof, such person or persons so discovering shall, over and above the said reward, receive his Majesty's most gracious pardon for said offences.—— And whereas it has appeared to us, that the daring and rebellious outrages aforesaid were committed in prosecution of a rebellious conspiracy against his Majesty's Government, and that divers other enormities were at the same time committed in Thomas Street aforesaid, and in the neighbourhood thereof, in prosecution of the same treasonable purpose, and that divers of the persons engaged therein did come to Dublin with intent to commit such outrages and enormities, in order to induce and persuade his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects in the City of Dublin and its neighbourhood, by the tenor thereof, and by apprehensions for their own personal safety, to join in the treasonable conspiracy aforesaid.—Now we the Lord Lieutenant and Council do hereby strictly enjoin and command all his Majesty's subjects in their several stations, and according to their several duties, to use their utmost endeavours to suppress all such rebellious insurrections and treasonable practices, and to apprehend and bring the persons engaged therein to the punishment due to their crimes; and more especially we do strictly enjoin and command the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, and all the Justices of the Peace of the said City of Dublin, and of the County of Dublin, and all Sheriffs and other Magistrates and Officers within their several jurisdictions, and all other his Majesty's loving subjects, to do all acts in their power to such purposes.—— And, we do hereby further require and command all officers commanding his Majesty's forces, to employ the troops under their command in the most speedy and effectual manner, for the suppression of all rebellious insurrections and treasonable practices, wherever the same may appear, and particularly to disarm all rebels, and recover all arms forcibly and traitorously taken from his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and take up and seize all arms and ammunition, which may be found in the custody of any person or persons, not duly authorized by law to have and keep the same.——Given at the Council Chamber, in Dublin the 24th day of July, 1803.

Signed, Redesdale C. Chas. Dublin, W. Tuam, Drogheda, Ely, Arran, Annesley, Tyrawley, Her. Langrishe, Denis Browne, Henry King, S. Hamilton, St. George Daly, D. La Touche, James Fitzgerald, M. Fitzgerald, H. E. Fox, M. Smith, Standish O'Grady.——God save the King.

Message from the King to Parliament, July 21, 1803.

GEORGE R.—His Majesty having taken into his consideration the situation of the illustrious House of Orange, the bonds of alliance and affinity which subsist between his Majesty and that House, the important services which have been rendered by them to this Country on so many occasions, and the losses which they sustained in the course of the last war, recommends these circumstances to the serious attention of the House of Commons; and his Majesty relies on the justice and liberality of this House, to enable him to make such pecuniary allowances to this illustrious Family, as may appear to be warranted by a consideration of their present situation, and of their claims on the generosity of this Country.

G. R.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.—The Albanian Chief, after driving the Pacha of Cairo from the City, took the reins of Government into his own hands, and now exercises the most rigorous authority. Wallachia has been, in a great measure, desolated by a numerous horde of robbers; and Adrianople is, at present, besieged by a powerful band of banditti.—The blockade of the Elbe has produced the greatest inconvenience on the Continent, and it is said, that measures are now taking to have the French troops removed from the borders of that river; and that a Prussian force will occupy the banks from Cuxhaven to Harbourgh. —Letters from Copenhagen of the 12th inst. state, that advices had been received from Christianson in Bornholm, of a Russian squadron being in sight.—A new levy of 40,000 men has been ordered by the Court of Madrid for the purpose of reinforcing the garrisons of Alicant, Carthagena, Cadiz, Ferrol, and Corrunna; and the maritime force of Spain is to receive an augmentation of 9 ships of the line and 12 frigates.— The French Ambassador at Naples has declared, in the name of his Government, that no French troops will enter that Capital.— The Helvetic Diet was opened on the 4th, when several propositions were made by General Ney and the Italian Plenipotentiary, relative to the formation of Swiss Regiments to be placed in the pay of the French and Italian Republics.

DOMESTIC.—A long and interesting debate took place in the House of Commons, on the 22d inst. between Col. Crawfurd,

the Sec. at War, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Windham, on the necessity of fortifying the capital, and erecting military works for the defence of the coast.——On the 25th £60,000, together with an annuity of £16,000 were voted as a compensation to the Prince of Orange. A vote of credit for £2,500,000 was also agreed to.——On the 28th inst. a Message from his Majesty was communicated to Parliament relative to the insurrection in Ireland; and two bills were brought into the House of Commons and passed, one for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and the other for introducing Martial Law in that Kingdom.—The King has issued a Proclamation offering a full pardon to all those who have been guilty of offences against the Customs or Excise, and who have fled to avoid punishment, if they will surrender themselves and give security not to leave the country nor to engage in any illegal practices.—Meetings of all classes of society have been convened, in different parts of the kingdom for the purpose of expressing their Loyalty and Patriotism. Addresses have been presented to his Majesty from the Cities of Bath, Chester, Coventry, New Sarum; the Countics of Stafford, Somerset, Inverness, Ross, and Forfar; and the Towns of Leeds, Newark-upon-Trent, Beverly, Derby, Ipswich, Bradford, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Honiton, and Huntingdon.——On the 23d inst. an insurrection broke out in the City of Dublin, characterized by the same ferocious barbarity which has always marked the rebellions of Ireland. Early in the day, large mobs collected in some of the streets in the Liberty, and inflammatory hand-bills were distributed in various parts of the City. Every thing indicated violence and outrage. Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench and his Nephew, who were returning from his Lordship's Country Seat, were stopped in the street by the rioters, dragged from their carriage, and killed with pikes. The military was immediately called out, and several engagements attended with considerable slaughter took place between them and the rebels, in which it is said the rebels were finally beaten. During the contest, the Mayor's house was broke open and rifled by the rebels. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a Proclamation on the occasion, which will be found in page 148 of our present sheet. A great number of pikes, cartridges, and military uniforms for the rebels have been found concealed in various parts of the City. Considerable disturbances are said to have taken place in the County of Kildare; and, accounts, just received in town, state that an insurrection had also broken out at Belfast, but was soon repressed by the exertions of the military.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

THE "IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS," which occupy so considerable a portion of this Number, and which, as we have already stated, have been forwarded, *by the directions of the Government*, to every parish in England and Wales, are, we think, well calculated to excite all those sentiments, which one would wish the people of this kingdom to entertain, relative to the contest, in which they are engaged. We cannot but commend, too, the *manner*, in which this paper has been published. The publication has not been left to the partial and precarious efforts either of individuals or of societies, but has been provided for by the government itself from which circumstance the paper derives a weight which nothing else could give it. The Church is, on every account, the best channel for communicating to the people the sentiments of their rulers. There is no other channel that reaches to *every part* of the country, nor is there any but that which bespeaks so much respect for the thing communicated.—We have always held it to be the duty of government *to lead the people*, and, in conformity with this opinion, we give to the present measure our most hearty approbation.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.—It has, from the commencement of the present war, been our opinion, that Russia and France were, for some time at least, indissoluble. Buonaparté, probably in concert with some persons in this country, certainly invited the Emperor of Russia to come forward and menace England into peace, until France should effectually prevent her from ever again making war; but, from what we have recently heard, we think it possible, that Russia may become friendly to this country.—Our cunning ministers, offended at the conduct of the King of Prussia, applied to Russia to protect Hanover, in spite of tne former, informing the Emperor, at the same time, that their master had a deep grudge against the Court of Berlin, and would, by no means, accept of its services. This dispatch the Court of Russia thought proper to send over to the King of Prussia; he sent it to General Mortier, who, no doubt, forwarded it as another morceau precieux to be added to the collection of Lord Whitworth. This is a sufficient explanation of what has been called "the

" inexplicable conduct of the Northern " Courts." The correspondent, from whom we have received a good deal of information on this subject, and who writes from the banks of the Elbe, concludes his letter thus:—" Prussia wishes to possess himself " of the best part of Hanover, which, how- " ever, Russia will oppose. Buonaparté is " far from wishing to separate this Electo- " rate from the crown of Great Britain; " but, he will not be dictated to by Rus- " sia; and you must not be surprised, if " you very soon hear, that France and Prus- " sia are pitted against Russia and Den- " mark." —— This notion seems to be strengthened by accounts recently received from other quarters. We sincerely hope it may be correct, and that, instead of an enemy, we may find, in Russia, a zealous friend; but of this we still entertain very great doubts, not to be overcome by any thing short of overt acts of friendship, on the part of that power.

THE STADTHOLDER is, it seems, at last to receive his indemnity from Great Britain. This was predicted by all those, who made a strenuous opposition to the peace. In reply to Lord Carlisle, in the House of Lords, on the 5th of May, 1802, Lord Cornwallis said: " with respect to my having deserted, or " suffered to be deserted, the interests of the " Prince of Orange and those of his adhe- " rents, I *disdain* the imputation. I have " deserted no interests, which this country " was bound in honour to maintain; and I " have not the smallest doubt, that, *in con- " sequence of the 18th article of the Definitive " Treaty, a full and ample compensation will " be procured for the Prince of Orange and " his adherents*"——The Lord Chancellor said, " that the pledged faith of nations was " an *ample security* for the execution of the " article, which stipulated to procure a *full " compensation* for the losses suffered by the " House of Orange."—— Lord Auckland said: " he derived *great consolation* from the " noble Marquis' declaration, that the 18th " article would be solemnly fulfilled by the " contracting parties."—In the Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, on the 3d of May, that, as to the Prince of Orange, " the *treaty* certainly contained " terms for *adequate compensation*; for, it is " said, that for losses suffered, as well in " private property, as by the change of con- " stitution adopted in that country, an ade- " quate compensation should be procured " for the House of Nassau, for losses not " only of a territorial nature, but of private " property."——Here, then, we find the King's Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, who penned the treaty, and the Plenipotentiary who negotiated and concluded it, all positively asserting, *that this treaty provides for a full and adequate compensation, for all the losses, of whatever nature, sustained by the Prince of Orange and his House*; and yet, we now find these very persons coming to Parliament, and there demanding to be extracted, from the pockets of the people of England, a compensation for that same Prince of Orange!—Will these wise men now say, that the treaty being rendered void by the war, we are called upon to fulfil the stipulations, which have not been fulfilled by others. Admitting, for a moment, the soundness of this principle, we then ask, how the papers lately laid before Parliament happen not to contain *any remonstrance*, on this subject, from his Majesty, to any one of the other contracting parties. The peace lasted ten months, at least; and, how happened it, that, during that time, no effort was made to cause the 18th article of it to be fulfilled?——Let it be observed, that one of the reasons, which made parliament approve of the peace, was, that a "*full and " adequate compensation*" was thereby obtained for the House of Orange; the ministers, therefore, in making no attempt to enforce the fulfilment of the treaty in that respect, clearly showed, that the stipulation, of which we are speaking, was a mere device to deceive the parliament and the nation. Of the same description was the article relative to the sums, which France was to pay for the maintenance of her prisoners of war. In discussing the merits of the treaty, great stress was laid on this article; but, since the season of discussion has been passed, Lord Hawkesbury has had the modesty to declare, that *nothing was ever expected to be received in virtue of this stipulation!*——There never was a nation so barefacedly cheated and abused, as this nation has been by the present ministers, the silent submission to whose insolence and caprice is, perhaps, the most fatal symptom now apparent in the country; because, such a submission argues a degree of indifference totally incompatible with that loyalty, that patriotism, that high public-spirit, which are absolutely necessary in a crisis like the present.

FINANCE.——Since our last we have observed, in the public prints, some very malignant insinuations respecting the opinions, which we entertain relative to the *Funds*. A gentleman, who was present when the subscription, which is now going on, was opened at Lloyd's Coffee-House, let fall some expressions, which were construed to mean, that he thought a national bankruptcy an

event which might, probably, be at no very great distance. These expressions were said to have brought on him the fearful reprehension of certain wholesale dealers in loans. He explained, through the columns of a London news-paper called the Morning Post, the editor of which, professed to experience peculiar pleasure at this mark of contrition, because ..... because, forsooth, *a weekly publication* was making an attempt *to destroy public credit!* The words are these: "At a moment when attempts are made, in "*a weekly publication*, to destroy public cre- "dit, on which *the independence* of the coun- "try so much depends at this moment; "when we are told, that the Public Funds "and the British Monarchy can no longer "exist together, we feel *great pleasure* in "giving the following letter a place."——Now, who, from reading this introduction, would not have imagined, that the letter itself contained a refutation of our opinions? No such thing! The letter contains a mere denial, on the part of the writer, of having made a public avowal of the sentiment imputed to him; but no disavowal of the sentiment itself, in which, we are inclined to think, he fully participates with us.——But, be this as it may, nothing but conviction of our error will make us retract one word of what we have said on this subject, notwithstanding the base misrepresentations of the news-papers, and the clamour of stock-jobbers, be they who they may.—We deny the charge of wishing to *destroy* the credit of the country: we wish, on the contrary, to see that credit renovated. Besides, if our opinions are good for nothing, they will have no weight. This is a point on which we stand *quite alone:* we have yet heard of no one, friend or foe, except Mr. Stock, who does not differ from us as to the necessity of a national sponge: well then, what we say can do no harm; and we are utterly astonished, that the puissant Morning Post, whose proprietor is continually making such a swearing about its extensive circulation, should think our whimsical notions an object worthy of its censure. The fact is, however, that, though no one will, even in private conversation, back our opinion, every one, capable of calculation, must perceive that this opinion is well founded; and, however the interests of men may lead them to disguise their sentiments, events will soon oblige them to confess, that, if the *independence* of the country depends upon the existence of the funds, Englishmen are doomed to be slaves.—Amidst all the misrepresentation and abuse, which has been brought on us by the publication of our opinions on this subject, we console ourselves by recollecting what passed at the time of making *the peace*. We then *stood almost alone*; we were then abused for our *obstinacy* in opposing the general sentiment, and, when we came into a court of justice to demand redress for the wrongs done us, we were, by the magistrate who presided on the occasion, insolently charged with "*perverseness*," because we refused to obey the orders of an infamous mob, headed by two of Lord Auckland's clerks! On that occasion the London news-papers, never the last in works of baseness, represented us as "*Americans*, "who were thriving by the war, and who, "therefore, obstinately refused to humour "*the people of England* by putting up a can- "dle in *honour* of the peace."——When we recollect all this; when we look back and see how the nation has, man by man, sneaked into the opinions which we then avowed, and which hardly any other person dared to avow, we laugh at the anger of the stock-jobbing news-papers and their stock-jobbing readers; we look forward to the moment, when our country shall be relieved from the insupportable burden, which now weighs it down to the earth; we anticipate with joy the sight of that majesty, with which she will then tower over her malignant enemy. We do not say, we have never said, that the present struggle cannot be successfuly terminated without an annihilation of the national debt; but, we do say, that it cannot so soon be terminated, that it cannot be terminated so well, and, that, if the debt continue, it is very probable, that, at least, we shall conclude another disgraceful and short-lived peace.——The course which the funds are taking, does by no means, favour the opinions of our adversaries. The Omnium is down at 11 per cent. below par. We told Mr. Addington, that the men who should lend him money, would deserve to die in a work-house. We, then put the case of this loan's falling to 20 per cent. below par, and we started the supposition of its never being paid in at all. Six millions is, indeed, a mere trifle compared to loans that have been paid in; but trifling as it is, we should not be at all surprized if it were never to be completed; and, what is more, *we should not be at all sorry for it*.—Do we wish to see the ruin of our country? The man who perfers such a charge against us is a base miscreant. We wish to see our country great and happy; we wish to see the people confide in their own strength and valour, and not in those aerial guardians, "capital, cre- "dit, and confidence;" we do not like an "*independence* which *depends*" on any thing,

and we have a particular aversion to a national independence which depends upon the value of certain little bits of paper, though the said bits of paper should be kept under the care, and should even be honoured with the signature, of MR. ASLETT himself ——Connected with the foregoing topics is that of the *surplus of the Consolidated Fund*, a topic which the minister has lately had the indiscretion to start afresh. Our readers will please to recollect, that the minister, in his former estimates, took the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, for the current year, at £6,500,000, as being a sum "*far* "*within the bounds*," to which he expected the surplus to extend. We asserted, even from the moment that this estimate was made, that the surplus would fall far short of the sum taken. Two quarters of the year have now elapsed: the surplus of the first amounted to £1,037,332 and, of the second, to "*nearly*" £1,186,000. *Nearly* is the word made use of by the minister; but we will suppose it to amount to *quite* that sum, and then the surplus of the two quarters will make £2,223,332. The minister now tells the Public, that the surplus for the two remaining quarters of this year will be £4 231,500, which leaves a *deficiency* of only about £50,000. Upon observing the manner, in which he makes out this estimate, we cannot help lifting our hands and eyes, exclaiming, at the same time,—"was there "ever a nation so easily humbugged!"—— This man was certainly born for the express purpose of *relieving the nation from its burdens!* His delightful scheme of taxing the funds, and of turning the Bank into an Excise-Office, was, unfortunately, frustrated; but, if he be only left to himself for nine or ten months longer, he will do the thing; in another way, to be sure, yet not less effectually. Contempt and ridicule light upon the man who pities the stock-dealing tribe! This tribe it was who supported the Richmond Park Minister in making the peace of Amiens, in bartering away the honours of the flag, in yielding Napper Tandy to the French; in all those stipulations and those measures, by which the nation was plunged into disgrace and infamy, and this tribe, this worst of all the gangs of Jews, this tribe of Judas Iscariot, ought to suffer ——We must again observe, that the French funds *continue to rise* as ours *continue to fall!* If, therefore, it be "*a war of finance*," as Lord Auckland used to call the last war, what a deplorable prospect have we before us! After the conclusion of the peace, the French funds rose to 53f, and the English to 78. The French are now at 53 f. 10c. and the English at 51; so that, since the peace of Amiens, the French funds have, upon the whole, fallen none at all, while the English have fallen 27 per centum! This is Lord Hawkesbury's "capital, credit, and confidence!" No; it is, thank God, no war of finance: it is a war of naval and military efforts, a war of blows, in which war, if we set our money at defiance, we shall come off victorious; but in which, if we are still fools enough to hanker after the conservation of our wealth, or, to speak more correctly, the conservation of that wealth in the hands of two or three hundred blaspheming Jews, we shall certainly fall.

THE FORTIFYING OF LONDON, which our Readers will find proposed in an official note from Lord Cathcart to the Marquis of Titchfield, must bring to their minds what passed, in Parliament, some little time ago, relative to the defence of the Capital. Mr. Windham thought it proper, during the debate of the 23d of June, to state, that the notion, which had been thrown out, in the House of Lords, that, if the enemy landed in force, a battle must, at all events, be fought between the coast and the capital, ought not to be hastily adopted; for, that, though to protect London would be very desirable, yet that England must not be sacrificed merely for the sake of that one city. In observing upon this, those two wise ministers, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Addington, who appear to emulate each other in every species of temerity and imbecility, made use of the words contained in the motto to this Number of the Register. They blew themselves up quite into a foam at the bare idea of the enemy's reaching London. What will they say *now?* It appears that the fortifying of London has been *long* in contemplation. Did the two wise ministers not know this? Or, knowing it, did they, nevertheless, think it politic and manly to represent Mr. Windham as *creating despondency* amongst the people? If to state the enemy's coming to London as a *possible* case was to plunge the people *in despair*, what must be the effect of Lord Cathcart's general-like note? What must be the effect, not only of a serious proposal for fortifying London, but of communicating the plan to the enemy, before a single spit of earth is thrown up?—Neither Lord Cathcart nor Lord Titchfield would have caused this note to be published in the news-papers, without the approbation of the Cabinet; how, then, will the wise ministers, above cited, justify their censure on the speech of Mr. Windham?

THE REBELLION IN IRELAND, of which an account will be found in another part of this paper, has excited less sensation, in England, than might have been expected. The feeling of horror against the bloody-minded wretches, who murdered the Lord Chief Justice is, indeed, universal; but the nation is arming, and, in the same degree that it is armed, it will be bold.—Two Bills have been passed by the Parliament; one for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and the other for introducing martial law in Ireland. Very proper measures most certainly; but, another measure, not less proper, would be, instantly to displace all those, under whose government, under whose very noses, this rebellion has been hatched, nurtured, and brought to perfection. The people can have no confidence in men, who, day after day, have been telling them, that every spark of discontent was extinguished in Ireland, and that there prevailed in that country, an unanimous hatred of Buonaparté and of revolutionary principles. Either the government were totally ignorant of the state of Ireland, or they have been sedulously endeavouring to deceive the Parliament and the nation. But, to dwell upon particular parts of their conduct is to lessen the indignation excited by the whole considered together. These weak or these wicked men assumed the reins of power at a time when the United Kingdom was tranquil within and successful without; at a time when no part of His Majesty's dominions was regarded as being exposed to danger; when the fleet was full of men, powerful, sound at heart, and blockading all the enemy's ports; when the army would, after a considerable reduction, have been sufficiently strong for all purposes, both at home and abroad, and when it was kept up by volunteer enlistments. In the short space of two years how has the scene been changed! Eleven valuable possessions given up to the enemy by peace; His Majesty's hereditary dominions siezed from him by the first blow of the war; military conscriptions and requisitions introduced into this country; the taxes doubled; London about to be fortified, and a rebellion in Dublin! Such is the change; such are the proofs of that *wisdom* and that *attachment to the constitution*, which MR. SHERIDAN has discovered in the present ministry, and for which discovery he has been so highly eulogized by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "Let us consider, not *who is the minister*, "but *where is the enemy*." These were the words, which the minister so greatly admired. "They are," said he "*memorable*. "This is the language of a true patriot. I "have not the *happiness* of knowing the "Hon. Gent. much; but I will venture to "assert, that he will be *highly admired by* "*posterity*, when his political conduct shall "be *faithfully* detailed in the page of his-"tory; and I wish *some persons*, who op-"pose him, entertained the same *purity* of "*public* principle."——Why did the Chancellor introduce the epithet "*public*?" Why not say "purity of principle?" which would have embraced both public and *private*?——We heartily agree with the candid minister in these his candid sentiments respecting the patriotism of MR. SHERIDAN, which has broken forth on so many critical occasions, and which has never failed to bring great consolation to our minds, because, having a high opinion of MR. SHERIDAN'S *sagacity*, we have always regarded these ebullitions as a pretty sure sign *that the country would finally triumph*. With respect to Irish rebellions, indeed, MR. SHERIDAN has not, if our memory serves us, always been perfectly correct; and, if we have much judgment of the matter, the records of the assizes at Maidstone will contribute but very little towards that historical page, which the sapient Mr. Addington foresees posterity will read with admiration! Far, however, be it from us to join Mr. Windham in his sarcasms on this interchange of civilities. That the Premier righteously deserved the praises of Mr. Sheridan is generally admitted; and, we trust, that Mr. Windham himself, when he reflects on the character and conduct of the parties, will be ready to allow, that nothing could be at once more natural and more appropriate, than an eulogium on Mr. Sheridan, coming from "the "*sitting part* of Mr. Pitt *."

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* Vide Mr. Sheridan's Speech on the Definitive Treaty, 24th May, 1802, where he called Mr. Addington "the sitting part of the Ex-Minister." —Register, Vol. II. 1366.

☞ Several communications are unavoidably postponed.——We particularly regret leaving out INQUISITOR'S 5th letter, which shall, however, have a place next week.—Our OXFORD correspondent may be assured that we have not overlooked his excellent article.——A SURREY MAGISTRATE was entitled to immediate attention; but he will see that it was impossible. His complaint is well founded, and shall be stated next week, without fail.

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